



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 9, 1910.
BUY THE RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS.
REVIEW OF LABOR CONDITIONS.
EDITOR SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.
SUPPORT THE BAKERS.
ANOTHER "OPEN SHOP" BLAST.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. IX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

No. 43

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION GLIMPSES.

By James M. Lynch.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor adjourned November 26th, after a session occupying twelve days' time. During the week the Los Angeles resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the effort to organize Los Angeles received additional stimulus, and it is hoped it will now be adequately financed. Solicitors representing the Los Angeles movement are out among the unions, and there will be personal explanation of the conditions that exist in the City of Angels.

Perhaps the matter that caused the most discussion, and presented the greater number of serious problems, was the application for a certificate of affiliation by the Western Federation of Miners. This application brought before the convention the entire question of industrial versus craft organization. In the mines there are permanently employed the machinist, the electrician, the carpenter, teamster, engineer, fireman and many others who are not distinctly miners. Yet the Miners' Union believes that it must control all of the employees in and around the mine if it is to achieve its greatest measure of success. Of course, this claim is bitterly contested by the international unions having jurisdiction over craftsmen other than pure miners. After a discussion that covered many hours, the entire question was finally referred to the executive council of the A. F. of L. to work out a solution and agreement under which a charter of affiliation may be issued.

The delegates from the British Trades Congress made their usual talks. So far as the writer remembers, these addresses differ but little in their tenor. They refer to the effort to improve the condition of the British wage earner through legislation, but rarely make reference to the gains made by the organized wage earner directly through his union. Perhaps there is a reason for this. I know that the conditions that obtain in union printing offices on this continent are far superior to the conditions that obtain in the printing offices of Great Britain, and our advancement has been made not through legislation but through pure trade-union effort. No judge has yet declared our eight-hour day unconstitutional, and it is a safe prediction that he will not have the opportunity to do so, and if he should do so the eight-hour day will continue notwithstanding.

The convention considered a number of resolutions, many of which should have been taken up with the officers of the A. F. of L. by letter rather than by resolution at the convention. Nearly all resolutions of this character were referred to the executive council.

Women of the State of Washington, twenty-one years of age or over, now have the right to vote at all general or special elections, Governor M. E. Hay having issued on November 28th his proclamation putting in force the constitutional amendment adopted by the male voters at the election held November 8th. Complete returns from all counties were received by the Secretary of State and promptly certified to by the Governor, who at once proclaimed the result. The returns show that the suffrage amendment carried by a majority of 22,623 votes, 52,299 votes having been cast for, and 29,676 against the proposition.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Buy the Red Cross Christmas Seals

The St. Louis convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously decided to indorse the splendid work typified by the Christmas Seals for use on the backs of letters and parcels.

Last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council took a similar position—there was not one dissenting vote to a motion to purchase one thousand Seals for use in the office of the central body.

With these examples, and investigation into the efforts represented in the sale of these stamps, affiliated unions and their members should show the same unanimity. Let not your expressions be merely of approval—buy some of the Seals, and then buy some more.

These little bearers of good tidings are produced in the Government Printing Office in Washington, D. C., as are the postage stamps we all use. Union labor does the work.

In San Francisco the proceeds of sales will be devoted to the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. A number of earnest men and women give of their time and money to maintain a free clinic at 1547 Jackson street. Doctors of the highest skill supervise the examinations and donate their ability. Excepting for the necessary managerial and nurses' assistance, there is no call on the finances of the institution.

Every cent secured by the association is devoted to providing ways and means for a large number of men, women and children to fight the ravages of tuberculosis. Medical care, food, and, if possible, a change of location, are furnished these unfortunates. The only organized effort to alleviate disease and distress in connection with this dread malady is here referred to.

Do you know that the investigations of those in charge of the United States Bureau the Census on Mortality Statistics for 1909 show a total of 81,720 deaths from tuberculosis, or 11.15 per cent of the total mortality?

Those in charge of the San Francisco association are sympathetic with the work of the trade unions, realizing as they do that shorter hours of labor and proper sanitary surroundings are material factors in the warfare against disease. The label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is used.

Don't merely "resolute"—purchase these Red Cross Christmas Seals. Each cent thus spent means a little more brightness in some sad life—a contribution to nourishing food, an outing to the country, the opportunity of expert medical assistance—the exercise of the real Christmas spirit that gives first thought to those for whom dark days predominate.

KIRBY AND STELZLE CONFLICT.

(Extract From Address Given by the Rev. Charles Stelzle at St. Louis A. F. of L. Convention.)

A little while ago Mr. Kirby sent out to the editors of our church a long letter in which he said some very strong things with reference to my personal attitude towards organized labor, and especially about the attitude of the Presbyterian Church with regard to these matters. I will not read all the letters, but I will read a few extracts.

"The attitude of the Presbyterian Church in encouraging and promoting the boycott in spite of the many court decisions, including the Supreme Court of the United States, that it is unlawful and wicked; the closed shop; the deprivation of opportunity for our boys to learn trades of their choice and the leveling down process of all working men by affiliating through officially authorized delegates with the American Federation of Labor, and thus condoning its record of barbarism, is so repulsive to me, and from my viewpoint so out of harmony with the laws of God and the teachings of Christ that that church professes to promote, that my conscience will not permit me to assist in extending its influence. Indeed, it would be the height of inconsistency for me to do so. I not only criticize but I condemn the wisdom of such a policy. The spectacle of a Presbyterian minister authoritatively representing the Presbyterian Church in affiliation with such an anti-Christian organization as the American Federation of Labor, and boldly advocating its doctrines, boasting that he is a member of the International Association of Machinists and carries a union card, and proclaiming his approval of the closed shop, and the union label, is so abhorrent to me, that I wonder of what material is man made after all. This deception has lasted for five years or more, and its influence is stronger today than ever."

Some time ago in a six-column article, Mr. Kirby roasted the speaker to a finish. I want to read a paragraph of this roast:

"In the opinion of those who have opportunity of viewing the entire field of organized labor's activity, studying its plans and analyzing its motives, and have the acumen to understand what they see, hear and read, the time has come when every friend of the Y. M. C. A., every advocate of the cause and every worker in the field of Christian endeavor, should give intelligent, earnest and conscientious consideration to the plans and methods of the American Federation of Labor for capturing this great movement which has for its purpose the moral, intellectual and social uplift of the young men of America—of the civilized world. That it has such plans and is carrying them out cannot be successfully denied.

"The same advice and warning is equally applicable to those who are promoting the movement to 'take the church to the working man,' by which the plotters against the non-union workman and the subservient representatives of the American Federation of Labor mean its 'capture,' its rule and domination by Gompers' trades unionism, Debs' socialism and Emma Goldman's anarchism—then, revolution."

Another paper said:

"The conviction has been growing that the influence of Mr. Stelzle's work is bad; that Stelzle's efforts to take the Presbyterian Church over to

and into organized labor should be condemned and opposed, and they will be in the near future and in a general and surprising way, one which will attract general attention in and outside of the Presbyterian Church."

Here is another:

"Rev. Charles Stelzle, superintendent of the Church and Labor Department of the Presbyterian Church, is the American Federation of Labor's most successful propagandist.

"He represents that large and influential denomination as fraternal delegate to the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the annual conventions of national labor organizations of the different crafts, and at meetings of local trades and labor councils.

"By personal visitation, influence and entreaty, he has secured the appointment of fraternal delegates to local trades and labor councils by the ministerial associations of the larger cities of the country, and arranged for representation of these trades bodies in the ministerial associations.

"He avails himself of every opportunity to proclaim his doctrine and advocate the closed shop in the pulpit, on the lecture platform, at the chautauquas, and whenever and wherever he can get an audience. His work is successful; partly because of his special qualification, but largely because of the fact that he assumes the air of thus saith the Lord, out of the mouth of His apostle, chosen by the Presbyterian Church of the United States to represent him."

I want to say, gentlemen, that the influence of this sort of thing is such as will in no sense injure either the American Federation of Labor or the Department of Church and Labor. Mr. Kirby has insisted in his public declarations that he believes in good unionism. Does Mr. Kirby imagine for a moment that I could afford to stand for any other kind of unionism? Does he imagine for a moment that this American Federation of Labor could afford to stand for any other kind of unionism? And while Mr. Kirby persistently reiterates the statement that he believes in organized labor, but that he does not believe in the kind of organized labor I am advocating, I insist that what Mr. Kirby practically means is that he believes in no kind of organized labor, and he would wipe the whole thing off the face of the earth, if he got half a chance.

I want to say, further, that any man who is so intemperate in his speech is unfit to represent the decent manufacturers of the United States. If Mr. Kirby insists on lying about me, he will not hesitate to lie about you. I stand by everything I have ever said in any meeting of this convention with regard to organized labor. That does not mean, and you will bear me witness, that I stand for lawlessness or anything that is contrary to the customs of our country, any more than I believe that you gentlemen do; because I have a notion that I know your sentiments with regard to these great problems. I do stand, however, for better economic conditions, and I welcome any movement, I care not where it comes from, that stands by the workingmen of the world in lifting up the downtrodden and the oppressed. If Mr. Kirby believes he can intimidate or coerce me or the Presbyterian Church, he undertakes a bigger job than he thinks.

Demands for union-labeled products have been greater during the last year than ever before, reports Thomas F. Tracy, of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. He is jubilant over the splendid showing made by his department, and he states that the label campaign for this year will be vigorously pushed and expects to double the showing made the previous year. There are a hundred trades and crafts using buttons, cards or labels and it is estimated that the increase in the number of labels used has been over twelve million a year.

Men and Measures

Eugene V. Debs is going to edit the "Appeal To Reason" while Fred D. Warren serves his jail sentence. A history of the situation is given in our leading editorial on page 8.

That Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, is endowed with a high degree of honesty and personal regard for what is right is shown by an action he took in connection with the Employers' Liability Commission. Mr. Wright is secretary of the commission and received a salary of so much per day while serving on the commission, in all amounting to about \$600. But he is also president of the State Federation, and is paid by the year as such an officer by that body. He considered his time belonged entirely to the State Federation, and accordingly turned the money over to the State Federation. Mr. Wright was working in the interest of the State Federation while engaged in the Employers' Liability Commission work, and could have pocketed all the money, but he chose the path he believed right, and the State Federation was the gainer.

Recommendations for provision of from 5000 to 6000 additional beds for the use of tubercular patients; the payment by the State of a subsidy of \$5 per week for each non-paying tubercular patient in Boston hospitals, and the establishment of a system by means of which tubercular patients may be supplied with food in their homes, are features of the report of the special commission created by the last Massachusetts Legislature to investigate and report on a system of caring for tubercular patients by State and local authorities. The commission finds that there are approximately 35,000 cases of tuberculosis in all forms in the State. For the accommodation of these cases, there are 2377 beds in hospitals and sanatoria.

"Seeing that the policy of public ownership, especially that of local transportation lines, electricity, gas, water, etc., is steadily growing in favor, there is the greater reason for refusing to give long-term franchises," says the Sacramento "Bee." "In fact all franchises from towns or cities should contain a clause reserving the right to take over the property for public uses, by purchase or condemnation."

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor met after the adjournment of the St. Louis convention. The petition of the Western Federation of Miners was discussed, but no decision reached, mainly owing to the determined opposition of International President O'Connell of the machinists. The executive council will meet again on January 16th next, at which time the United Mine Workers will be in session.

The chauffeurs of New York City are out on strike. At a meeting between interested parties, President Richard W. Meade of the New York Transportation Company said: "We agree not to discriminate against union men, but no matter what comes, we will not agree to the men wearing the union button while acting as chauffeurs."

That employers' liability and workingmen's compensation acts are both unconstitutional and ineffective, was the contention of Robert J. Carey, of Chicago, attorney for the New York Central system, who appeared in Columbus, Ohio, on November 30th, before the commission appointed by Governor Harmon to investigate the subject. Carey told the commission that liability and compensation acts might work all right in foreign countries, but that in this country no law could be passed that would take away from either the employer or the employee the right of a trial by jury, if either of them should refuse to accept the terms of settlement provided in such an act.



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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



GETTING RID OF THE MIDDLEMAN.

By Carl D. Thompson.

There is more than one way of skinning a cat. And there is more than one way that a Socialist administration can accomplish its purpose. This is being shown by the experience of the Milwaukee administration in handling the contractors in public works.

One of the things that the Socialists have always contended for is the elimination of middlemen. And particularly of the public contractor.

There are many reasons for this. In the first place the public contract is almost sure to become a graft. And, besides, the tendency is always to skimp the work, to use cheap material, and worst of all, to drive labor. The contractor driven by his desire to make profit, works in every direction to keep down his expenses. Where possible he puts in cheap material, he drives labor long hours, forces the work and keeps down wages by every possible means.

This has been the experience with the public contracts all over the world.

The Socialist program on this point is, as rapidly as possible, to eliminate the public contractor entirely, to have the city carry on its public works by direct employment.

In this way wages can be raised to the trade-union standard, hours of labor and other conditions made good, the profits of the middlemen saved to the public, and good work guaranteed.

And these results have been actually accomplished in many directions where the contractor has been abolished.

The Socialists did this in Haverhill, Mass., when they were in power. It has been done in many cities and in some States. And it is quite generally the practice in European municipalities.

Naturally the Socialists of Milwaukee wanted to do the same.

But the contractor does not like to be abolished. And, besides, the State laws and the city charter was not framed for the purpose of helping the Socialists to accomplish their purposes, no matter how advantageous they may be.

How, then, to get rid of the contractor, and how to get the city started on the direct employment of its public works, was one of the nuts that the Socialist administration had to crack.

Like many other of the "problems," it proved easier than was expected. In fact it is coming about very naturally. It goes without saying that the Socialist Commissioner of Public Works that has all of these matters under his direction began immediately, as soon as he had taken his office, to insist on good work being done for the city in every direction.

He received a complaint that a certain sidewalk, that was being laid by a contractor for the city, was not up to the grade. In twenty minutes he was on the spot with the specifications in hand. He found the case was as reported. The work was not up to the specifications.

Result—Mr. Contractor had to tear up several hundred feet of his work and do it over.

A little later inspectors reported that the concrete work on the piers of a big bridge that was nearing completion, was very faulty and imperfect. Another inspection by the Socialist commissioner revealed another case of graft, and very imperfect work.

Result—bridge rejected. Mr. Contractor lost between \$5000 and \$10,000.

Later some complaints were heard to the effect that certain inspectors had O. K'd. some public work that was below specifications. Commissioner's investigation proved matters as reported.

Result—Mr. Inspector called on the carpet and

advised to look for work somewhere else. A thorough-going and competent Socialist inspector put in his place. Report goes out to inspectors to the effect that they hold their jobs only so long as they do absolutely honest and thorough-going work for the city. And not a minute longer.

Now it doesn't take very many days' work of that kind to start a revolution in the Public Works Department of the city. Dishonest inspectors resign, and several grafting contractors have quit work in disgust.

They swear that it doesn't pay to take contracts for a city that is under a Socialist administration.

The work thus abandoned by the contractor is then taken up by the city itself, and carried on under the principle of direct employment.

Technically the laws require that all public work must be let to the lowest competent bidder.

So the city bids on its own work. It specifies the kind of work that must be done, and the quality of labor that must be used in doing the work. And the quality of labor means trade-union labor—good wages, reasonable hours and fair conditions.

With these specifications—and particularly since when the city bids, it figures on doing good work with good labor conditions and without profit—what contractor wants to bid against that kind of competitor?

So the contractor is not abolished—he quits.

And thus Socialism scores another point.

ORPHEUM.

Hymack, the chameleon comedian, will be the headline attraction at the Orpheum next week. "Marvelous Griffith," the lightning calculator and mental arithmetician, will be another attraction. The musical comedy star Hilda Thomas, and the quaint comedian Lou Hall, will present the successful comedietta "The Substitute." Ruby Norton and John E. Stanley are expected to prove among the most popular features of the new bill in their contribution of song, comedy and "josh." Next week will be the last of Cook and Lorenz, Richard Nadrage, Scheda, and also of Mabel Hite and Mike Donlin in their successful skit "Double Play."

"There is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue."—Burke.

Edward J. Morgan, of the Western Federation of Miners, will speak at Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission streets, next Sunday evening, December 11th, on "The Psychology of the Masses." Mr. Morgan is a powerful speaker, and his original views are always of interest.

San Francisco The Exposition City

Articles by

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LABOR NEWS ANALYSIS. (By Pan-American Press.)

New York Messenger Boys Strike.

New York.—Standing solidly together, 3000 messenger boys of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies are striking for more pay and better working conditions. These children of the streets have been driven and sweated by two of the richest corporations in America until flesh could endure it no longer. They have been fined until their scanty pay dwindled to a few cents a day. They have been forced to work twelve and fourteen hours a day. They were often kept supperless while on night duty. Now, they have struck and are making the following demands:

"Ten hours to constitute a day's work for New York, and eight hours in Brooklyn, on account of the long distance to travel.

"An increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent for calls and deliveries each.

"Fifteen cents 'supper money' after 8 o'clock.

"Fining system, which has been in vogue, to be abolished.

"Five dollars a week for the Brooklyn messengers, who have been getting \$3.60, and to get paid for every other Sunday's work, which has not been the custom.

"No messenger to be discriminated against, because of his activity in the present grievances."

Federation Hits Freight Rates.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frank Hawley, president of the Switchmen's Union of America, introduced resolutions before the convention of the A. F. of L. denouncing the railroads for asking higher freight rates. After unanimously adopting Hawley's motion, the convention ordered copies sent to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Hawley said that the roads had not treated their men fairly, and it was ridiculous to help them in drawing their dividend-chestnuts from the fire.

"There was a time when the section man might become the superintendent of tomorrow," he declared, "but it has lately given way to an organized system of nepotism and the turning over of fine salaried jobs to a few favorite stockholders.

"The age limits are an example of the love of the railroads for their employees. They think less of the workmen than they do of a horse or mule. They had better change a lot before they come around and ask their employees to do the dirty work for them."

Farmers Invite A. F. of L. South.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America has sent an invitation to President Gompers to the effect that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in Atlanta simultaneously with that of the farmers.

Lines are being drawn closer and closer between the two great organizations, and the Federation proposes to send special agents among the farmers to explain the various labels upon union-made goods, which the farmers' unions have pledged their members to buy.

White Rats for Unity.

St. Louis, Mo.—Harry Mountford, president of the White Rats, and Harry Devoe, president of the Actors' International Union, appeared before the A. F. of L. Convention and told of the willingness of both organizations to unite.

When the two bodies have been finally chartered by the federation as an international organization, they will have a combined membership of over 10,000 of the best vaudeville artists in the United States.

Mexican Labor Backs Madero.

Washington, D. C.—Free speech, free press, free ballots, and the right of labor to freely organize, all this, claim the representatives of Francisco L. Madero, are pledged to the Mexican people by the revolutionary chief. As proof that the working people of Mexico are with Madero, it is pointed out that the centres of revolt have been the large industrial cities of the Southern Republic, where for years past all attempts to organize labor unions have been crushed by the military heel of Diaz.

As a special representative of the provisional government, Gustave A. Madero, a brother of the leader of the revolutionists, is now in Washington. He points to a section in the platform scattered broadcast through Mexico, which reads as follows:

"Sixth.—To improve the material, intellectual and moral condition of the working class, creating trade schools, securing the expeditious action of laws concerning pensions and indemnities for accidents incurred during work."

Hitchcock Gives 6-Cent Meals.

Washington, D. C.—The Postmaster General has made a disbursement to the railway mail clerks on a basis of 6 cents for each meal and 7 cents for a night's lodging. The current Post Office Bill appropriated \$250,000 for the traveling expenses of the railway mail clerks, but Hitchcock was bitterly opposed to the measure because it was inserted without first "seeing" him.

It is now charged that over \$100,000 of this appropriation has been used up in "clerk hire" to figure out these 6 and 7 cent expenditures. By this method it is thought that Hitchcock is planning to show Congress, at the coming session, that any such plan entails too much expense, and thereby secure the defeat of the measure.

Girl "Newsies" Make \$4000.

Chicago—With badges pinned across their breasts reading "Garment Strikers' Benefit," 360 girls covered the loop district and sold \$4000 worth of a special edition of the Chicago "Daily Socialist," which told the story of the strike, the brutalities of the police, and made plain to the people of Chicago the just demands of the Garment Workers' Union.

Aside from the financial assistance of such labor paper sales, union men point out that this seems to be the one method of obtaining publicity for strikers that the courts dare not touch. Judges seem to be aware that the suppression of newspaper sales upon the street, even of labor papers, would be crowding public opinion a little too far.

A. F. of L. Aids Federenko.

St. Louis, Mo.—Resolutions of protest unanimously passed the convention of the American Federation of Labor against Canada's surrendering the political refugee, Sarva Federenko, to the Russian Government.

Canadian delegates to the convention told of the agitation for Federenko's protection, carried on by the unions of the north, and asserted their belief that extradition of the Russian would not be granted by their Government.

Canadian Labor With Us.

St. Louis, Mo.—Warm but friendly discussion on the part of the Canadian delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention finally resulted in the decision that Canadian central bodies could remain with the A. F. of L., or affiliate with the Canadian Congress, as might best suit the needs of the workers.

President Gompers took the floor and said nothing should be left undone to strengthen the ties of international solidarity between the Canadian and American trade-union movements.

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REVIEW OF LABOR CONDITIONS.

Colonel Harris Weinstock addressed a Stockton audience on the evening of November 29th, taking for his subject "The World Labor Conditions." The speaker said that it is his belief that the child-labor laws and laws shortening the hours of employment have brought about a great change in the condition of the workers. The opinion was expressed that strikes and lockouts are becoming a thing of the past, and that both employer and employee are becoming more tolerant and more disposed to get together and settle arising differences peacefully.

In part, Colonel Weinstock said:

Cause of Discontent.

"The slave works as a slave only so long as he believes slavery to be a normal condition. No sooner, however, does the light dawn upon him, making him see that he is being robbed of his rights as a human being, that he is not being compensated for his toil, that he has a divine right to liberty and to justice, then discontent fills his soul. His heart runs over with resentment because of his wrongs, his teeth become set and his mind filled with a determination to seek the righting of these wrongs.

"The great mass of European toilers were for ages held practically in slavery, the conditions under which they lived made them practically helpless victims of an exploiting system.

"The world's progress in more recent decades has brought about in many directions evolution of conditions leading to the revolution of conditions. The world-wide educational work which has been going on the last twenty-five years has done heroic service in creating, especially in the minds of the toiler, a spirit of divine discontent. One of the effects of this discontent of the worker is the wonderful stride made, especially during the past ten years, along the lines of establishing a worker's solidarity. Never before in history were the toilers so strongly united and organized, so intelligently federated and confederated, locally, nationally and internationally, as now.

"And yet, this movement of the organization of labor is in its infancy. The time is not distant when organized labor promises to be the mightiest army ever brought into life. Today it numbers millions. It is destined to number tens of millions. Its shibboleth is, and will continue to be, 'One for all and all for one.'

International Labor Federation Does Good Work

"The international labor federation has brought about international labor congresses, and these congresses have brought into the closest touch and nearest relationship the French, the German, the English and other European workers. They have discovered as a result of such contact how very much they have in common. A spirit of mutual comradeship and good fellowship has been established such as Europe never before saw. These workers of different nations and races have clasped hands and pledged themselves to work together for their common welfare.

"Among other things which this contact has made clear to them is the absurdity of the wage earner of one country, for no grievance of his own, and purely at the behest and in order to gratify the lust of conquest and power on the part of his rulers, flying at the throat of his innocent fellow workers of another country. European wage earners have become alive to the burdens and follies of militarism, they have set their teeth in the determination to bring it to a speedy end. Trade unionists everywhere throughout Europe are anti-militarists. None know the present attitude of the European trade unionist better than do the European ruling classes.

Labor Against Militarism.

"The knowledge of the fact that in the event

of war being declared between nations, that its workers who are the rank and file of the European armies, would be likely to refuse to take up arms against their fellow workers wearing a different uniform, is a tremendous restraining influence on those in power. The fear that their own subjects rather than fight their foreign co-workers might cause internal insurrection at a most critical period, is likely to render more heroic service along the lines of restraining declarations of war and of bringing about international arbitration than the Peace Congress at The Hague.

Conditions in Foreign Countries.

"In Brussels, for example, I found that women are still harnessed alongside of dogs in pulling heavy loads through the streets; that the Government is humane enough to limit the load that shall be drawn by the dog, but no limit is placed upon the load to be pulled by the woman, however weak and unfit she may be physically.

"In France, I found that a family of three worked at the making of clay pipes for twelve hours a day, receiving 93 cents for the three of them, making an average of a little over 39 cents a day for each.

"In Germany, I found women playing the part of street sweepers.

"In Austria, they are to be seen on the street corners, some of them old enough to be great grandmothers, acting as bootblacks.

"In Port Said, Egypt, I saw them playing the part of coal heavers in the loading of vessels.

"In Bombay, they performed the work of hod carriers; in Darjeeling, at the base of the Himalaya Mountains, they carried great stones on their backs up rickety ladders to the mason who does the work.

"In Russia, I found women doing the hardest kind of stevedoring at the docks. In the same benighted country I also found women acting as harvest hands in the fields, employed during the harvest time from 4 a. m. to darkness, at the superb wage of 10 cents a day, out of which they must feed themselves.

"In Syria, I found children employed in factories at the age of five years, sitting at a bench from sunrise until sunset, working with a hammer for the munificent pay of 2 cents a day, thus competing with and reducing the earning power of their own fathers employed under the same roof

In England's Sweat Shops.

"One would imagine a somewhat better condition in English-speaking countries, but a Government report shows that in England, 'in the sweating trades, that women were employed at bag making, earning 96 cents a week, working sixteen hours a day; that in match box making they worked sixteen hours a day at \$1.80 a week; in the making of boys' knickers they are employed sixteen hours a day at the weekly wage of \$2.16. In making fur tassels they have \$1.44 a week for a ten-hour day; in the making of skirts they receive \$1.20 a week for a fourteen-hour day; in button carding they earn 72 cents a week for an eleven-hour day.'

And in America.

"Much as the conditions of working women and children are better in this country than are the conditions in other countries, there is many a painful story left to be told of the sad lot of the woman and child worker in America. Volumes of literature have been written in this country on the evils of the sweat shop in and out of tenements.

"It has been pointed out by the Consumers' League that 'among tenement workers every member of the family is pressed into service from the grandparents of eighty years to the babes of four. No one knows how many children are kept at work in the tenements. Babies

of three and four years are found at work winding the stems of artificial flowers and pulling basting threads; children of eight and nine busied all day in pasting labels, wrapping up candies, making paper boxes, etc. Thousands of other children who go to school, work all the remaining hours of the day at various sweatshop industries—a double strain, dangerous to both health and education. Thus home work in the tenements is turned into a curse. It invades all the privacies of life; it robs the child of its schooling, its parents, its very home. It breaks down the adult years before his time by its grinding pressure; it kills the weak.'

"The remedy, as pointed out by the Consumers' League, is to give no work outside of the factories, to employ no children under sixteen years, and to permit no overtime to be worked."

Colonel Weinstock spoke of the cloak makers' victory in New York City, and showed that the insistence that all work must be done in factories meant the abolition of the sweatshop. Especially interesting was the speaker's references to child-labor laws. The country-wide agitation was referred to, and the need of combating "hostile States and still more hostile employers." Then the Colonel touched on the organizations of labor and capital, and showed that while both had made mistakes in the past, yet the lessons had been learned, and the future would see still stronger organizations actuated by high principles.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1910.

"The principles, policies and management of the American trade-union movement, through its own democratic methods, have justified themselves to the thought and conscience of the overwhelming majority of its membership, and will surely reach even the unorganized workers, who will be the organized union men of tomorrow."—Samuel Gompers.

It was a good thing to secure convictions of eight members of the fish trust. Last Monday Judge Cabaniss fined the men \$250 each. The real culprits were not included in the number, however. This is often the case. The "small fry" get it in the proverbial spot, while the "big fish" escape.

President John A. Kelly of the Labor Council returned last Saturday from his trip to Los Angeles. He reports that the men are just as determined as ever to win, that they are standing firm, and deserve every encouragement. The merchants are undoubtedly tired of the struggle, but the control of "big business" keeps them in line. Some day they will claim for themselves a small part of that American spirit we hear about.

The departure of the Rev. C. R. Brown of Oakland for Washington, Iowa, was attended with many expressions of esteem on the part of the cross-bay unionists. The central body passed resolutions that will surely be treasured, and the Typographical Union made the minister an honorary member. The "Labor Clarion" gave its appreciation several weeks ago of the worth of Dr. Brown, and feels that the cowardly insinuations of that type of newspapers long a disgrace to the calling have overshot the mark. California has lost a man, and one who did valiant work for the trade-union cause.

On November 28th the Chicago City Council passed unanimously a motion that a committee be appointed by the Mayor "to use their best efforts to bring about a conference of the parties at issue in the garment workers' strike, to the end that a just and lasting settlement of the points in controversy may be made." Refusal of the clothiers' and tailors' organizations to negotiate with the garment workers' representatives toward ending the strike which has been in progress for several weeks and has cost millions of dollars in lost wages and trade, on December 6th, buried the hopes of Mayor Busse and his aldermanic committee of strike settlers that peace was in sight. The future of the strike is uncertain, especially since Chief of Police Stewart granted a permit to the strikers to parade, 50,000 strong, on the 7th inst. Representatives of the Employers' Association said their refusal to treat with the workers was due to the determination that the union should not be recognized in any way.

EDITOR SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Fred D. Warren of Girard, Kansas, editor of the "Appeal To Reason," must serve six months in the Federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and pay a fine of \$1000 imposed by a jury in the United States Court in Kansas. The sentence of that court was affirmed by an order from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at St. Paul, Minn., on November 21st.

Warren was accused of sending through the United States mails envelopes on the outside of which were printed "One thousand dollars reward will be paid to any person who kidnaps former Governor Taylor and returns him to the Kentucky authorities."

The indictment charged that the words were scurrilous, defamatory and threatening in character.

The New York "Call" (Socialist) says:

"Warren's crime consisted in asserting that there is one law for the capitalist and another for the worker in this country, and producing proof of it.

"He was a marked man from the time he began his stirring defense in the columns of the 'Appeal To Reason' of the rights of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, whose persecution at the hands of the State and Federal authorities, and narrow escape from sentence of death, aroused the workers of this country, as they had never been aroused before.

"In creating the storm of protest which went up from every section against the infamous treatment accorded these three workingmen, Warren, with his trenchant pen, played a tremendous part.

"For that activity, the Government apparently decided that he should pay the penalty. Efforts were made to hamper the circulation of the paper, and finally to suppress it altogether. It was known that President Roosevelt sought earnestly and long for an excuse to put the 'Appeal' out of business altogether.

"But these efforts failed. Warren was too shrewd and resourceful for the fat-witted Government authorities to contend with. He eluded them and triumphed over them at every point.

"Then the brute force of the Federal courts, the same courts which continually are used to strike at the rights of organized labor, was called into play.

"This jail sentence and fine is the result."

On January 12, 1907, after Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone had been held in the "bull pen" of Boise for nearly eleven months, during which time the Supreme Court rushed to the assistance of the mine owners of Colorado, by declaring the kidnapping of the three labor leaders "legal," Warren sprung his famous reward of \$1000 for the bringing to justice of ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky.

As Warren explained, through the columns of the "Appeal To Reason," he had nothing whatever against Governor Taylor, who was then a fugitive from justice from his native State, where he was wanted on the charge of murdering Goebel. Taylor was in hiding in Indiana, and the "Appeal To Reason" offered \$1000 to the person who would kidnap ex-Governor Taylor and return him to the State officials of Kentucky, in order to test the Supreme Court and see whether it would hold kidnapping legal in the case of a capitalist and an ex-governor. The facts in the case, Warren pointed out, were exactly the same. Taylor was under the same charges as were Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. If kidnapping was legal in their case, it ought to be legal in the case of Taylor.

This printed offer of \$1000 for the kidnapping of Taylor through the columns of the "Appeal To Reason" was next made by Warren through circular letters, 15,000 of which were mailed from the office of the "Appeal."

On May 4, 1907, or nearly four months later, a United States post office inspector called at the "Appeal" office with a warrant for the arrest of Warren on the charge of having sent "scurrilous, defamatory and threatening matter through the United States mails." He asked for an immediate trial. This was denied, and he was ordered to appear at the November term. He did so. The Government was not ready, and asked for a postponement until the May term of 1908. Another postponement was asked until November 6th of the same year, right after the Presidential election. Some harsh things have been said about this last-named delay, and the reason therefor. Whatever the real reason may be, the case finally came to trial on May 3, 1909. The star witness was ex-Governor Taylor, for the kidnapping of whom Warren offered the reward of \$1000. The Socialists claim that the "two years which the Government needed for getting ready were, in reality, spent in maneuvering to have Taylor pardoned, so that he might leave the State of Indiana in safety, and then brought to Kansas as a witness against Warren."

Mr. Warren states that it was intimated that if he would plead guilty a nominal fine would be inflicted. This was refused, as it was felt the issues at stake were too grave. The trial resulted in conviction. Then came the appeal, with the result as above narrated.

This account is given briefly. The big question is whether Fred D. Warren's "kidnapping" attempt was any different from that actually performed in the case of Moyer, Heywood and Pettibone—whether there are different kinds of law? The personality of Warren or individual opinions of the "Appeal To Reason" make not the slightest difference. It may be one of us next.

SUPPORT THE BAKERS.

As is generally known in union circles, the bakers and confectioners have opened an establishment at 2761 Twenty-first, near Bryant, for the production of French and Italian bread.

For years there has been a struggle in this business against the seven-day week. Unionists and non-unionists alike should stand shoulder to shoulder in this contest. Humanity calls for the abolition of such a system of slavery.

Unfortunately, humanity's voice isn't always heeded. There are human beings so far debased as to refuse to co-operate for that which is needed for their moral and physical well-being. When efforts to organize these workers proved fruitless, and sterner measures became necessary, the co-operative union bakery was conceived and carried into execution.

Now comes a new phase of the battle for one day's rest in seven. The employing bakers are doing their best to have restaurant keepers, and others who purchase bread, refuse to patronize the union bakers and confectioners. This course will delay proceedings, to some extent, but the outcome will be the overthrow of the leisureless work-week.

There is only one thing for trade unionists and friends to do—insist upon French and Italian bread that bears the union label. Let the restaurant keeper you patronize know what you want, and let him know why you want it. The bakers can only win this fight, in which they are wholly in the right, by individual support. Give it to them.

The open meeting of the Label Section was well attended last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Hannah Nolan, The Rev. Wm. Nat. Friend, Jas. A. Himmel and Walter Macarthur were the speakers. The views were excellent, and seed was sown for the union label which will undoubtedly bear good fruit. A word of cheer is due those who so unselfishly gave of their time to make the meeting a success.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.**The Worth of Musicians.**

Waldemar Young has an interesting department in the San Francisco "Chronicle," and last week he severely and properly criticised a man who had sneered at the musicians playing in a downtown cafe. This individual, in the self-opinionated class and with the "quick rich" temperament, wondered why the players "didn't go to work." Here is the way Mr. Young had the type speak:

"You would hardly believe it possible that one who looked exteriorally like a man of the world should think the musicians in the cafes played 'for their meals'—that they were taken out, in other words, and given something to eat in the kitchen afterward, as so many hoboes who had chopped so many cords of wood! And it is beyond comprehension that he shouldn't know that they are paid good salaries and are reputable, thinking citizens.

"One thing he may be pardoned for. That is his not knowing that these men have made a life study of music and have devoted to it more mental concentration and more brain labor than he and all his kind to their own endeavors. We may pardon him for that, because his little, pig-iron mind is quite incapable of grasping it."

* * *

Women's Clubs Indorse Garment Workers.

The cause of the striking garment workers of Chicago was presented to the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs at its recent session in Peoria by Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros and Miss Alice Henry. The federation adopted the report of its committee on the strike matter without a dissenting vote. The last paragraph of this report reads as follows:

"The natural method of removing the causes of irritation in the shops and of making a more healthful social life possible is some form of organization among the workers, which will mediate between the worker and the employer in order that minute grievances may find a natural expression, instead of being piled up so as to cause widespread industrial disturbances as now prevail in Chicago, and this is especially necessary in order that the manufacturers may insure themselves against the recurrence of such disturbances and deal with their employees through committees of shop representatives."

* * *

Municipal Pawnshops.

It is proposed in Milwaukee to establish a municipal pawnshop. The idea is not a new one, even in this country, although the institution of that character founded some years ago in New York was not under the control of the city, but was a private corporation organized by a number of rich men to enable the poor to borrow at reasonable rates. In Europe the system is universal on the continent.

While, of course, there are objections to the scheme, as well as many arguments in favor of it, the experiment in Milwaukee will be watched with interest. There is no question but those who need money the most, who are really suffering for its use, are those who have to pay most highly for the little they can contrive to borrow. Laws on this subject are, of course, of no value, because it is impossible to make a man, even in Russia, lend you money if he does not want to, and usury always has existed for ages, and probably will until the advent of the millennium. In Paris, they have a pawnshop run by the city, known by the rather remarkable name of "The Mountain of Piety," and anyone can borrow at a very low rate of interest on any personal property. Several results follow from the system. Those who absolutely need money can make a petty loan on anything they have to pledge at very low rates; and there is ample time for redemption, and one of the various "com-

missions" and other methods of evading the laws against usury are employed. The result, of course, is a great boon to the poor, and if it be taken advantage of by some who are hard up because of their vices and sins, that is one of the inevitable results in a world where the sun shines alike on the just and the unjust.

Of course, there is the objection of paternalism to any project of the kind, but really the object of all government is the greatest happiness to the greatest number, and it is only a question whether that object will be accomplished by a given policy or not. Undoubtedly if the experiment in Milwaukee proves a success, it will be repeated in other parts of the country, and the demand for its extension will grow. For that reason the whole country will watch the trial in Milwaukee with interest, whether the individual observers favor or disapprove of the plan.—Sacramento "Union."

* * *

California Spends Millions for Good Water.

Approximately \$4,100,000 will have been expended by the end of the year in this State for sewers and better water, according to statistics compiled by the State Health Board's Engineer Inspector. This outlay may be taken to represent the attempt of California citizens to dodge the annual typhoid tax. In previous years it is estimated typhoid fever has cost the people of the State at least \$1,440,000 in doctors' fees, nurses' bills, and loss of time. Largely by the expenditure of large sums for better sanitation, this typhoid tax has been cut down from \$1,440,000 to \$960,000 in the last two years. The saving of nearly half a million of dollars has been brought about by reducing the typhoid death rate of 600, representing a probable total of 4800 cases, to 400 deaths, or a probable total of 3200 cases. The loss estimate of \$300 to the case is very conservative, as there are instances where sickness from typhoid causes an outlay of \$3000 or \$4000 for doctors' and nurses' bills alone.

* * *

Initiative and Referendum People's Hope.

Jonathan Bourne, Jr., United States Senator from Oregon, told the American Academy of Political and Social Science at Philadelphia on the evening of November 17th, that the initiative and referendum were "the keystone of the arch of popular government," and urged the value of other features of the Oregon system, the subject under discussion.

He argued that the initiative educates and develops the people by compelling them to study public questions and placing upon them responsibility for all laws.

It gives every man, he said, an opportunity to submit his ideas to the people, provided 8 per cent of them believe his ideas are worthy of submission to popular vote.

"Laws proposed under the initiative," he continued, "are not subject to amendment, and, therefore, cannot be made the means of enacting 'jokers,' as has often been done in the case of measures enacted by the Legislature. Legislative blackmail and grants of special privileges are made impossible by the referendum.

"The people of Oregon are satisfied with their system of direct legislation and it has not been unreasonably expensive."

Oregon, he pointed out, has elected three United States Senators by popular vote, and in explaining how a Democrat was elected in a Republican State, Senator Bourne said that fifty-one out of ninety Representatives had subscribed to what is known as the "Statement No. 1," in which the legislator pledges himself to the people to always vote for that candidate for United States Senator who has received the largest number of votes for that office at the general election. In pursuance of such a pledge, the Legislature elected a Democrat.

HISTORY OF RED CROSS SEALS.

Red Cross Christmas Seals date back in their origin to "charity stamps," first used for the soldiers' relief funds in Boston in 1862, during the Civil War. After the war, this method of raising money was discontinued in this country for a generation, although it found vogue in Portugal, Switzerland, Australia, France, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Russia, Sweden and other European countries. There are now several hundred different types of charity stamps used in all parts of the world.

Stamps or seals were first used to get money for the anti-tuberculosis crusade in Norway and Sweden in 1904. After being used in these countries for three years, as a direct result of the interest of Jacob Riis in this movement, the Delaware Anti-Tuberculosis Association, headed by Miss Emily P. Bissell, and the Red Cross Society of Delaware combined in issuing a Tuberculosis Stamp. So successful was this campaign that nearly \$3000 was realized, and the next year, in 1908, the American Red Cross was induced to issue a National Red Cross Tuberculosis Stamp. From this sale, \$135,000 was realized, that amount being almost doubled in 1909. This year, for the first time, the sale is organized on a comprehensive basis, taking in all parts of the United States. A million for tuberculosis work is confidently expected.

Announcement comes from the headquarters of the American National Red Cross that Christmas Seals are being printed at the rate of a million a day, and that already over 60,000,000 have been given out to agents in all parts of the United States. The demand for these holiday seals is greater this year than ever before.

At the same time the Red Cross issues a warning calling attention of all users of Christmas Seals to the ruling of the Post Office Department that these stickers must be placed on the backs of letters and packages. To avoid the possibility of the misuse of holiday seals, warning cards are being posted in every booth where Red Cross Seals are sold, telling that the stickers are not good for postage, and must be used only as seals.

Already several million seals have been sold to large manufacturing concerns and other business houses in all parts of the United States, and orders are coming in hourly. The outlook for selling 100,000,000 seals and thereby making good the slogan of the campaign, "A Million for Tuberculosis," are very bright.

UNION PRESIDENT KILLED.

Domingo Navarro, president of the Ship Scalers' Union of San Francisco, was shot and killed last Wednesday morning, December 7th. The unfortunate man was, according to witnesses, shot down in cold blood at the entrance to the Union Iron Works, where a strike had been in progress among the ship scalers. The contractor had secured a number of non-unionists, and one of these stepped out and fired the fatal bullet.

Mr. Navarro was a young man, and is survived by his wife. It is to be hoped that the murderer will be punished to the extent of the law.

To the widow is extended the sympathy of the members of organized labor.

GAINS OF PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

The Photo-Engravers' International Union reports as follows. Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 353. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Cost of strikes, \$3268. In some instances better working conditions, with increased wages and signed agreements for union shop, were secured without strike. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1875; sick benefits, \$4023.05.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 2, 1910.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m., Vice-President Rosenthal in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Roll Call of Officers—President Kelly, Secretary Gallagher and Financial Secretary Kenny were absent—all excused, the first two were away on Council business, and the last named was reported sick. Delegate O'Connell appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Undertakers—H. Hansen. Cooks—John Bradstetter, vice Geo. Brooks, deceased. Delegates seated.

Communications—From Mrs. John F. Merrill, representing the San Francisco Chapter of the American National Red Cross, asking the Council to purchase Red Cross Christmas Seals at a cost of 1 cent each, the proceeds to help lift the burden of tuberculosis; on motion, the Council unanimously decided to purchase \$10 worth of the seals. Filed—From Congressman James C. Needham, stating that he would give careful consideration to the resolutions adopted complaining about the treatment accorded the cigar makers of Tampa, Florida. From Homer D. Call, secretary-treasurer of the Butcher Workmen of North America, enclosing duplicate receipt for \$15 sent for a charter for the local butchers, and offering to send all supplies that may be needed. Telegram from Andrew J. Gallagher, saying that Mayor Seidel of Milwaukee sent his best wishes to the union-labor administration. Referred to Executive Committee—From Theatrical Stage Employees, stating that the Washington Square Theatre was declared unfair; the secretary was instructed to notify the owners to be present. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Bad non-union conditions described in some of the Detroit cigar factories. Referred to Asiatic Exclusion League—From the Central Labor Council and the General Strike Committee of Los Angeles, calling attention to the fact that Hindus are entering Redondo on Japanese vessels.

The list of donations to the Los Angeles fund for the week was read.

The bills were read and referred to the auditing committee.

Reports of Unions—Stereotypers and Electrotypers—After one week's strike, practically all the conditions asked were conceded, with increases in the scales for journeymen and apprentices; best conditions in the world in the business had been obtained. Retail Delivery Drivers—All men working; McDonald & Collett still unfair, will ask for a boycott. Cigar Makers—Report made on conditions prevailing in Tampa, Florida; impressed upon unionists and friends the value of the union label. Chauffeurs—After several attempts to arrange a settlement, the men left their cabs last Monday; they were joined by a number of non-unionists; those who had rendered assistance were thanked; a full report of the difficulty was given. Bakers—Oakland journeymen had succeeded in bringing employers to realize the need of one day's rest in seven, but pressure from the employers on this side had resulted in the abandonment of the agreement; the union bakery at 2761 Twenty-first street to manufacture French and Italian bread was nearly ready, and patronage was solicited. Electrical Workers No. 151—Be sure to insist upon the union button from those who install or do repair work on telephones.

Label Section—Co-operation was from all interested label work, and an invitation extended to attend the open meeting on December 7th.

Executive Committee—Recommend that the Newspaper Solicitors apply to the A. F. of L.

executive council for sanction to boycott the "Examiner"; concurred in. Wage scale of Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters recommended for indorsement, contingent upon A. F. of L. approval; concurred in. No recommendation in the protest of Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Unions against action of majority of Board of Supervisors in awarding contract, owing to lateness of date; carried. Recommend that so long as present conditions exist in the Victory Theatre, the manager be, not forced to employ a stage hand; carried. Recommend that indorsement of the Gas Workers' schedule be withheld until the A. F. of L. gives its approval, owing to new sections; concurred in. Application of Stationary Firemen for boycott on New Method Laundry laid over for one week; the secretary to notify the owner and the representatives of the Laundry Owners' Association to be present and show cause why a boycott should not be levied.

Organizing Committee—Met on December 2d to consider the application for affiliation from Curb Setters' Union No. 71, and the protests of the Granite Cutters, Marble Workers and Stone Cutters. Recommend that secretary notify all the unions named to appear before the committee on Friday evening, December 9th, at 7:30, and to bring their constitutions and other evidence to determine jurisdiction.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommend that the Council take no action on the resolutions presented to tear up streets for the purpose of installing steam pipes for heating, until legal rights had been determined or franchises obtained from the Board of Supervisors; concurred in (the committee gave a number of reasons showing that the new system of heating buildings was excellent, and in the line of progress).

In the matter of H. R. Bill 12,000 to limit interstate commerce in convict-made goods, and make such goods subject to State laws, the committee recommends that the secretary write to the two Senators and the Congressmen from the Fourth and Fifth Districts asking their support in the passage of said law at this session of Congress.

The Label Section's proposition to establish by proper legislation a Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection, modeled upon that of the State of Kansas, was considered; the committee found that California's State Bureau of Labor Statistics was similar in scope, and that its usefulness had been demonstrated under the management of Commissioner Stafford, but greatly diminished under the incumbent, who seems to have neglected enforcing the labor laws, giving preference for statistical work; recommend that the secretary communicate with the incoming Governor, and urge the appointment of a Commissioner of the Labor Bureau who understands and is in thorough sympathy with the work laid out for that office by the Legislature, and that the Council earnestly solicit the appointment of a man who will take his duties seriously to enforce such laws as are made for the protection of labor; carried.

The committee announced that it has in preparation two bills for legislative consideration—an employers' liability bill and a bill dealing with the salary-loan business.

Two recommendations were submitted: First: That the Council on December 2d fix the compensation of its legislative agent, that first nominations be had on December 9th, and further nominations and election on December 16th; carried.

Second—Amend Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution, under the heading "Officers," to read "a Law and Legislative Committee of seven members," the word "seven" being substituted for "five"; read and laid over one week in accordance with law.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all

bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Moved that the legislative agent receive the sum of \$6 a day for his services; carried. Moved to purchase a 1000 mileage book for the use of the legislative agent; carried.

New Business—Herman Ross, international or-

Hansen & Elrick
FURNISHERS
HATTERS
353 MONTGOMERY
766 MARKET
1105 FILLMORE

If You Want

to help make San Francisco prosperous you can do so by Patronizing Home Industry. It means more money and employment to all; think it over.

Lundstrom Hats

deserve your support; they are produced by San Francisco workmen; they are stylish and rank with the best hats in the world.

Our new store, No. 5, will be opened at 26 Third Street, about September the 15th. Help make San Francisco reach the million mark by 1915; you can if you BOOST.

Lundstrom's Hat Stores

1178 Market St. 2640 Mission St.
26 Third St.
72 Market St. 605 Kearny St.
Factory 69-71 City Hall Ave.

Patronize Home Industry

ask for

G. M. KUTZ FINE SHOES

For Men and Women

SAN FRANCISCO UNION MADE

For sale by B. KATSCHINSKI

Philadelphia Shoe Co., 825 Market St.,
Opp. Stockton St.



CARROLL CRAWFORD

REGISTERED OPTOMETRIST
EXPERT OPTICIAN

3020 Sixteenth Street Between Mission and Valencia

Open Tues., Thurs. and Sat. evenings until 8 o'clock for benefit of those unable to call during the day. Glasses to order from \$2.50 up.

Boom the Label

Modern Methods
First-Class Work



EAGLE LAUNDRY CO.

53 to 67 COLTON STREET

The only
LAUNDRY
USING THE
UNION LABEL

Ring up { Market 1511
or Home M 1511

ganizer of the bakers, was introduced and delivered an able address, in which he laid stress upon the importance of demanding union-label bread.

Receipts—Glass Blowers, \$12; Post Office Clerks, \$6; Electrical Workers No. 404, \$4; Laundry Workers, \$20; Milkers, \$4; Typographical, \$18; Upholsterers, \$6; Water Workers, \$2; Marble Workers No. 38, \$6; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Hackmen, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Bootblacks, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$12; Cracker Bakers, \$6; Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters, \$4; Wood Carvers, \$2; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, \$6; Boiler Makers No. 410, \$2; Carriage Workers, \$4. Total, \$140.

Expenses—John A. Kelly, salary, \$40; "Examiner," 75 cents; "Post," 30 cents; stenographer, \$20; assistant stenographer, \$18; Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$25; W. N. Brunt Co., \$1.50. Total, \$163.05.

Adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally submitted,

WILL J. FRENCH, Secretary pro tem.

NOTES FROM THE MAILERS.

At the last regular meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, held at the Labor Temple on Monday, November 28, 1910, the union subscribed \$250 toward the entertainment of the delegates who will come to the International Typographical Union convention next August. The entertainment committee of the mailers is working in conjunction with the committee of the local Typographical Union, and it can be stated that all delegates coming to the great convention held in the garden of America will have one of the greatest times of their lives.

The union has the sad duty to report the death of one of its most ardent workers and respected members, Harry J. Hall, foreman of the "Examiner" mail room for the past ten years. The following resolutions were adopted by the union:

"Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to call from our midst Harry J. Hall, who was a well known and popular mailer, and

"Whereas, It is with profound regret that we, the members of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, note the departure of Brother Hall from his position at the head of the 'Examiner' chapel, where for the past ten years he had earned the love and respect of all, and

"Whereas, In the demise of Brother Hall this union has lost a worthy and conscientious member, be it therefore

"Resolved, That the officers and members of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, in regular meeting assembled this 28th day of November, 1910, extend to the widow and relations our heartfelt sympathy, and be it further

"Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and an engrossed copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow, and further

"Resolved, That the 'Typographical Journal,' the 'Labor Clarion' and the daily press be furnished with a copy for publication, and that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting."

THEY ACT THAT WAY.

"The religion of some people is too lenient," said Bishop Heslin in a recent address in Natchez.

"Some people suggest to me in their view of religion a little girl whose teacher said to her: 'Mary, what must we do first before we can expect forgiveness for our sins?'

"We must sin first," the little girl answered."

Private family has nicely-furnished sunny front room for gentleman; bath. 58 Landers street, near Market and Fourteenth. ***

Thrust and Parry

"Sensational revelations of the methods employed in underweighing frauds were made on the witness stand by James P. Hyland, who was an assistant Government weigher from 1891 to 1909, testifying at the trial of George E. Bedell and other customs officials on underweighing fraud charges. Hyland was asked if he had ever done any underweighing. 'I underweighed the very first cargo I was assigned to weigh,' was the reply of the witness. He said he continued from that time on, receiving most of the corruption money from 'Big George' Lunny, who has been described in the testimony as the 'go-between' for importers and weighers in bribery operations to secure underweights."—Press story on the sugar trust frauds.

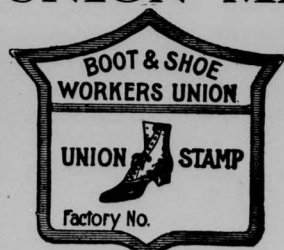
How ominous is the silence of "American Industries," the organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, as well as the body just named, over these disclosures. With the tariff walls, trust advantages, unorganized help, and every inducement to make money—and all of them taken advantage of liberally—common honesty is thrown to the winds at every opportunity. The Government (i. e., the people) is deliberately robbed, and not a shudder is observed from a Citizens' Alliance frame. And if the least lapse from the straight and narrow path is detected on the part of trade unionists, these same agencies in the industrial world work themselves into paroxysms of rage, and the courts and press are utilized to describe the "crimes" committed.

"Unionism exacts an annual tribute of \$778,000 from one bureau alone of the United States Government. Each year this large sum is contributed from the Federal Treasury to the union plate printers employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. This sum represents the amount that would be saved annually by the Federal Government if power presses were introduced into the bureau, in place of the old hand-roller presses now used in turning out bonds, notes and checks. An act of Congress passed in 1898 at the instance of union labor has prevented the introduction of this economy. Not only has this act cost the Federal Government many hundreds of thousands of dollars each year in excess wages, but it has necessitated the throwing of power presses, for which the Government itself had paid more than \$15,000, into the junk heap."—Newspaper dispatch.

With all due deference to the press, the foregoing story will need several pounds of salt before it will go down. We can imagine Uncle Joe Cannon and his cohorts, who have been in control of legislation for so many years, placidly folding their hands and "stopping the wheels of progress" by permitting a few unionists to have their own way! The very latest labor-saving machinery has been introduced into the Government Printing Office in Washington. Judging from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, and the injunction and other labor measures, the past few Congresses would have been delighted to take a "fall" out of the plate printers, or any other body of organized workmen.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp



246 SUMMER STREET

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

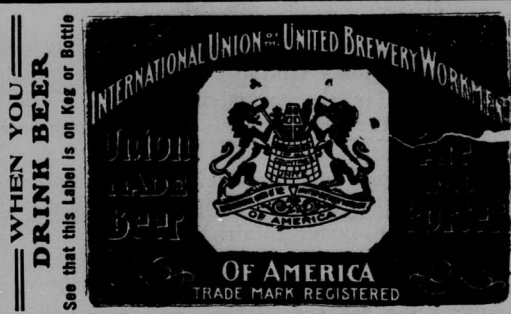
JOINT ACCOUNTS

This bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Dec., Black on Yellow.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

COR. SIXTH AND MARKET

Agents Carhartt Overalls

Golden Gate Compressed Yeast

Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.



SOMETHING NEW
Perkins Rubber Heel
WILL NOT SLIP

Wears twice as long as others. Costs no more
Keep your money at home

MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO



Notes in Union Life

Death is still busily engaged in depleting the ranks of citizens. Among the unionists who have obeyed the summons are August Heitzmann of the cooks' helpers, Ezra H. Yager of the marine cooks and stewards, John Brannon and Thomas Tracy of the marine engineers, and George Smith of the marine firemen.

The chauffeurs are putting up an excellent fight. They naturally feel that public sympathy is with them in their demand that they be exempt from purchasing gasoline. Union taxicabs are so marked. Competency in the drivers of these vehicles is the first needed requisite. Steps have been taken to guard the public's interests in this connection. Unionists are able to handle the machines in the crowded down-town thoroughfares, while there is a big risk taken with non-unionists.

San Jose's printing pressmen held their annual banquet on the evening of December 1st. It was a very enjoyable affair.

President Sarah S. Hagan of the garment workers declined a re-nomination at the last meeting. She has served the organization faithfully for several years, coming to the executive chair with the experience gained as business representative.

Nominations for officers are keeping many of the locals busy. When you vote, never mind the "good fellow" or the individual with the loud voice, unless these "qualifications" are accompanied by ability and sincerity. The latter clauses mean more than anything else to the trade-union movement.

The Oakland teamsters have formed a joint council separate from the one existing in this city. It was found inconvenient to cross the bay on meeting nights.

The seamen are holding their annual convention this week. Detroit is the meeting place.

Herman Ross, organizer of the bakers, is going to Los Angeles. He will visit Bakersfield and Fresno en route. Mr. Ross will have his headquarters in San Francisco.

The waitresses had a good attendance at their dance last Saturday evening, and the benefit funds will be replenished.

The garment workers have donated \$100 to their Chicago members in trouble, and sick benefits to the amount of \$110 were ordered paid at the last meeting. In addition, the Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was remembered.

The landing of Hindus in Japanese vessels on the southern coast of California has caused the trade unionists to sound a note of warning.

The pile drivers, bridge and structural iron workers will give their annual ball on Saturday evening, December 17th, in the Auditorium Annex, Page and Fillmore streets.

A barbers' Sunday-closing ordinance has been submitted to the City Attorney of Oakland for examination at the instance of the Judiciary Committee of the City Council. It is similar to the one on the books of Sacramento, which has been observed in that city, though its validity has been questioned. For fear that the law would be declared unconstitutional, most infractions of the ordinance in Sacramento have been settled out of court between the offenders and the Barbers' Association, after the trial of the case in the court of first resort.

Thomas Zant, a prominent member of the Carpenters' Union and Fresno organizer for the A. F. of L., is working at his trade near Mendota, so he can be close to his aged mother, whose health is failing rapidly. The labor organizations of the "Raisin Belt" miss him, for he is always "on deck" when there is anything doing in union circles.

ANOTHER "OPEN SHOP" BLAST.

Under the heading of "Frisco and Exposition," the New York "Commercial" of November 12th tells some truths that are not true about the western labor field. Especially interesting will be found the drop from "twenty-six thousand" men to "seven hundred" in the iron trades industry.

The Union Iron Works has "gone out of business," and a few other things are likewise "news."

Too evidently the truth and the "Picayune's" Washington correspondent have yet to become acquainted. The whole story is predicated upon the eight-hour day issue, and is part of a far-reaching effort to prevent its general introduction. It will not succeed, despite the crop of accomplished prevaricators it will breed. President Taft gives no encouragement to anti eight-hour advocates in his Tuesday's message to Congress. The signs are unmistakable—it is folly to abuse to confuse the issue.

Here is the story in full:

"One of the two envoys now at work in Washington in the interest of New Orleans as the only 'logical point' for holding the Panama-Canal Exposition in 1915 has recently had a heart-to-heart talk with a leading and influential citizen of Los Angeles, in the course of which the latter frankly admitted that there is much opposition among California people to the selection of San Francisco as the exposition city. Industrial and other internal conditions in the Pacific metropolis, he explained, would get such an airing that the whole Coast country would suffer in reputation thereby, and thus the enterprise would do that region much more harm than good. Reference was made particularly to the vicious labor element that has long had San Francisco by the throat. Labor troubles, it was predicted, would begin there the very moment ground was broken for the exposition buildings—and what they would lead to no man can tell. Going further into details, the New Orleans 'Picayune's' Washington correspondent says of this California situation:

"Rather than have the reputation of the west blackened, which would compel a long campaign of education to overcome, the thinking people of Los Angeles would prefer to see the exposition held elsewhere. They want the exposition for its financial benefits, but they fear the results and consider the results far more damaging than the benefits would offset. Pointing out the reasons for this opinion, this Californian showed where there had been upward of twenty-six thousand men working in the iron industries of San Francisco a few years ago, there are now only seven hundred working on repair jobs. The Union Iron Works, builders of the battleship Oregon, has gone out of business; and the Foster shops are closed. The workmen, according to this Californian, would consider the exposition easy picking, and there would be ninety-nine strikes in a month. It was not his idea to denounce all labor unions, such as are in existence in New Orleans where men combine to look after their own interests upon business principles, but to point out the absolute control and unreasonableness of the workmen in San Francisco, and to show how an exposition held there would give rise to such bitterness and such endless labor troubles that the fair name of the entire Pacific Coast would be blackened; and it would take years to teach the remainder of the United States that San Francisco is the exception and not the rule that governs the laboring men of California. This domestic situation is the most serious drawback to the claims of San Francisco."

"All these things are 'no news' to the business public of the country that has California connec-

tions or to the careful readers of newspapers. There are some foundations for San Francisco's claim to the right to hold this great exposition there. But she cannot disguise the fact that her domestic and industrial establishment is in bad order—has been for a decade past or more. It is not often, however, that a Californian cares to talk about this thing, and perhaps behind this Los Angeles man's frankness there may be some inter-city jealousies for which due allowance must be made. Los Angeles herself is more or less union-labor-cursed—as witness the blowing-up of the 'Times' building and the murder of its working force by the scores. The most vicious, desperate and reckless elements in the organized labor of the United States are to be found in the far-western States, and that region must purge itself of them sooner or later or inevitably suffer the most direful consequences. It requires courage for a Los Angeles man to tell the plain truth about San Francisco's labor curse, and why it militates against her in this matter of the Panama-Canal Exposition—but the 'Coast people' from Puget Sound to the Mexican border may yet be found thanking him for it.

"New Orleans will not, we predict, take unfair or undue advantage of its California competitor's domestic troubles. It has only to keep on diligently exploiting its own claims on the exposition honor. Congress will very soon be called upon to make a final decision in this matter, and it will be extremely interesting to note to what extent Senators from the middle west and the east will be influenced in their leanings by the admitted lack of unanimity among California people on the question of the expediency of holding the 1915 exposition in 'Frisco.'"

Most Business Men

LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY

Regal Typewriter Paper

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People

Your Holiday Suit

Why not have it made by the old, reliable firm—Kelleher & Browne? Nowhere in this city could you get a better-made suit for the money.

In our new store, we have greater facilities than ever for the execution of perfect workmanship. And our assortment of woollens is second to none in San Francisco.

We employ the most skilled Union Mechanics, who work for us in our own shops, situated directly overhead.

Open Saturday evenings until 10 o'clock.



Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

716 Market Street

Pertinent and Impertinent

The move to require the car monopoly of this city to furnish seats for all passengers is a good one. Notwithstanding the crocodile tears of the United Railroads, its service is away below the mark, and needs municipal measures to effect a remedy. John P. McLaughlin's question about the status of a "stand upper" who sits down is pertinent. If the 3-cent ordinance should carry for those without seats, there certainly will arise complications when vacancies occur. The better plan is to force the corporation to put on the necessary number of cars. In these columns it has repeatedly been shown that the cars operated are inadequate to accommodate the traffic. The "big fire" is too far back to stand all the civic shortcomings that are its undeserved blame.

No coal is mined in this country lower than a depth of 2200 feet, while several English mines penetrate 3500 feet down, and there are mines in Belgium 4000 feet deep. Eight-inch seams of coal are mined commercially abroad, while few veins less than 14 inches thick are worked in this country.

The sub-committee of the City Council of London, Ontario, appointed to consider the offer of the London Electric Company for the sale of their assets to the city, decided to offer \$100,000 for the franchise, poles and wires, provided a by-law for this amount passed the people. It is said that this offer will be accepted by the company. This is but another illustration of the growth of municipal-ownership doctrine all over the world. Even exclusive Piedmont over in Alameda County is talking about installing its own electric light system.

After a week spent in Pittsburg, disguised at times as an immigrant to study in behalf of the Austro-Hungarian Government the conditions among Hungarians in the mill and mine section of western Pennsylvania, M. Arpad Pasztor, of Budapest, a journalist and author, left for New York for further investigation at Ellis Island. Some time ago it was given out at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate here that industrial conditions in western Pennsylvania were "very bad," and that the home Government might, if it could, take drastic measures to restrict, if not altogether cut off for a time, emigration to America. "This will be done," said M. Pasztor today, "only as a last resort, and, of course, it would be a difficult thing to do thoroughly, but something must be done. You have nearly 300,000 of our subjects in this section, or more than in any other part of the United States, and working conditions are very bad and not growing better."

Arbitration of the differences between the clothing manufacturers and the striking garment workers, was urged on November 21st by Chicago ministers of six separate denominations. In a declaration of principles adopted by the ministers, they went on record as in favor of collective bargaining, a living wage as the minimum in every industry and the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point. On the question of hours the ministers declared that "anything over ten hours a day in any business or employment is an abuse which should not be tolerated in a Christian community or exacted by a Christian employer."

One of the budding legislators has given notice that he will introduce a bill at the coming session of the Legislature making it a misdemeanor to give or buy among voters while running for office. Probably the argument will be along bribery lines. The heavy cost and the chances of securing aid in return for favors to come, combine to make the suggestion worth while. There are countries where the law is very strict upon this point. A man of moderate means is unable to stand the strain.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

The Board of Health was requested to send a copy to the League of the resolutions adopted protesting against the admission of Asiatics suffering from disease. They are as follows:

"Whereas, It appears that numbers of Asiatics emigrating to this country are afflicted with or carry with them the germs of diseases which are endemic in Oriental countries, such as ucinariasis, filiariasis, and the like; and

"Whereas, The detection of such diseases requires microscopic examination of the blood, sputum, excreta, etc.; and

"Whereas, The spread of these diseases in this city can best be prevented by a careful examination of the people from the countries where they exist; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Health of San Francisco commends the careful scrutiny by the immigration officers that has resulted in the exclusion of large numbers of aliens who were found to be afflicted; and be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Health of San Francisco recommends a continuation of this character of examination and the debarment of any who may be found to carry the bacilli of contagious diseases; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the Commissioner of Immigration at this port, one to the Bureau of Immigration in Washington, D. C., and one to the Surgeon General of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Washington, D. C."

A lengthy discussion took place at the last meeting of the executive board in reference to the Chinese situation at this port, and the secretary was directed to make a thorough investigation of the same and prepare a report.

Contributions for the month of December are now due and payable at the office of the League, 815 Metropolis Bank Building, San Francisco.

Charles Lyons

London Tailor

719 Market Street, Near 3rd St.

AND

1432 FILLMORE STREET



Suits to Order \$22.50 and up

Trousers 5.00 " "

Overcoats 22.50 " "

Established Thirty-five Years

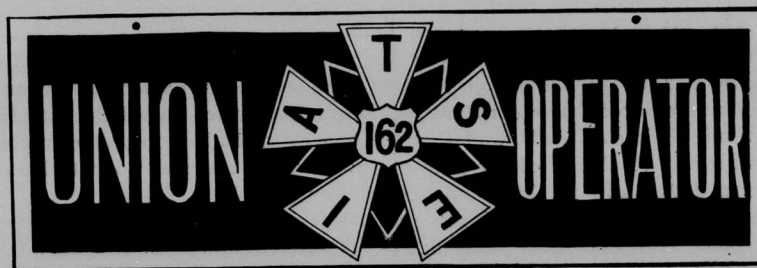
¶ Carries the largest stock of woollens on the Pacific Coast and is the most complete, and the worthiest representative tailoring firm of home industry in San Francisco.

PATRONIZE

ONLY THOSE

Nickelodeons and Moving Picture Shows

Displaying this Label in the Ticket Office



**It Means to Us What Your Label
Means to You**

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS' UNION

LONG-DISTANCE VIEW OF DISASTER.

The Auckland (New Zealand) "Star" of October 3d discussed editorially the explosion that wrecked the "Times" building in Southern California. It said in part:

"We may say at once that such a charge as this (placing the blame on unionists) will need a great deal of evidence to substantiate it. But even if the miscreants guilty of this atrocity can be shown to have associated themselves with the labor unions, it by no means follows, we must remind our readers, that the heads of the labor organizations in California, and the leaders of the labor movement in America had any cognizance of the plot or would have tolerated the idea for a moment if they had known of it. Men like Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell, and Victor Berger are no more likely to connive at murder than Roosevelt himself. Naturally, the anti-labor party will do their best to fasten this infamous accusation upon the unions, so as to discredit the whole labor movement. But even if, when the perpetrators of the outrage are discovered, they are proved to have been connected with labor unions, it does not follow that labor is guilty of their misdeeds.

"Among the million of industrialists who have crowded into the United States from the slums of Eastern Europe are thousands of anarchists, who are the sworn foes of wealth, and have vowed to exterminate the whole existing social order; and past experience has shown that it is by half-crazed fanatics of this type, and not by the responsible leaders of the labor movement, that crimes of this sort are committed in the United States.

"But however unjust or unfounded the charge may be, we may expect that it will be taken up with enthusiasm and exploited to the bitterest extreme by the subsidized press which does the bidding of Wall street and its millionaires. We have not forgotten the Colorado labor war, and the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; and though the accuser was finally lodged in an asylum as a dangerous lunatic, and the labor leaders, after a prolonged trial, were honorably acquitted, there are people who still repeat Orchard's charges, and contend that the union officials were guilty of deliberate and premeditated murder.

"We may expect a revival of these horrible accusations in connection with the Los Angeles outrage; and even though they can be absolutely disproved, they will certainly aggravate the intensely bitter feeling which separates the mass of the workers from the employers as a body in the United States today.

"The glaring contrasts between luxury and want visible on every side in the great American cities is enough in itself to exasperate the poor against the rich. Add to this, the knowledge that the trusts and the millionaires have constantly twisted the law to suit their own ends, and that they are now straining it to the breaking point to keep the workers down, and we have ample excuse for Roosevelt's prediction that if some great change in social and industrial relations does not take place within ten years' time, America may run with blood.

"But even though the struggle between labor and wealth may possibly culminate in civil war in the United States, the American labor leaders are not assassins; and they will deplore as sincerely as their best friends could wish the folly and wickedness of any frenzied fanatic who can be proved to have committed this monstrous crime."

J. Lor Wallach, skilled machinist, formerly of Honolulu, T. H. Friends desire knowledge of your whereabouts. Write or come to Dr. John Atcherley, room 664, Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

Do Your 'Xmas Shopping at Wood's

S. N. Wood & Co. carry more MEN'S CLOTHING with the UNION LABEL than any other store in town—or any 3 stores for that matter.

**ENORMOUS SELECTION
of MEN'S SUITS at**

\$15

**Neckties, Shirts, Underwear, Shoes, Hats—
and Ladies' and Children's goods
in great variety.**

S. N. WOOD & CO.

The Satisfactory Union Store

Market at 4th Street

HE WANTED TO KNOW THE TIME.

A quiet, bashful sort of a young fellow was making a call on a Mission girl one evening not so very long ago, when her father came into the parlor with his watch in his hand. It was about 9:30 o'clock. At the moment the young man was standing on a chair straightening a picture over the piano. The girl had asked him to fix it. As he turned, the old gentleman, a gruff, stout fellow, said: "Young man, do you know what time it is?" The bashful youth got off the chair nervously. "Yes, sir," he replied. "I was just going." He went into the hall without any delay, and took his hat and coat. The girl's father followed him. As the caller reached for the door-knob, the old gentleman again asked him if he knew what time it was. "Yes, sir," was the youth's reply. "Good-night!" And he left without waiting to put his coat on. After the door had closed the old gentleman turned to the girl. "What's the matter with that fellow?" he asked. "My watch ran down this afternoon and I wanted him to tell me the time, so that I could set it."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it at home:

American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
American Tobacco Company.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Ferry Stables, 925 Front and 67 Clay.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
North Point Laundry, 1812 Powell.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Standard Box Factory.
United Cigar Stores.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Ed. Counihan was married to Miss Nance Fenning in the Mission Dolores Church on November 23d. This will be pleasing news to the groom's friends in the cities from Seattle to San Diego, for in his younger days (without admitting that he is old now) Mr. Counihan was a traveler. In addition to experiences as a typesetter, he saw service in the Philippine Islands during the Spanish-American War, and joined those who participated in the "gold rush" to Nome, Alaska. Mrs. Counihan was at one time a proof-reader in the Hicks-Judd office. Hence this marriage appeals to the printing fraternity. Mr. Counihan is the superintendent of the Schwabacher-Frey plant, and the couple start out in their married life with the sincere congratulations of a wide circle of friends.

Robert Sleeth of the "Call" decided to uphold the claims of the newspaper section when he heard that Ed Counihan had selected a printer-bride. On November 24th he led Miss Leona Bergman to the altar. The lady was employed in the proof room of the "Call." Their newspaper associates presented them with a beautiful silver service. Mr. Sleeth has been working in the "ad" department of the paper named for several years, and his sterling qualities have made him deservedly popular. Mr. and Mrs. Sleeth have the best wishes of the printers of San Francisco in their new sphere.

W. E. Middleton has resigned as machinist on the "Post," and has taken a like position on the Oakland "Tribune." The vacancy has been filled by O. A. McDermott.

George H. Branch of the "Examiner" lost his infant son on November 18th.

Harry T. Hammond, formerly of the "Call," is still receiving congratulations upon the 100-page "Booster Edition" of the Byron (Cal.) "Times," of which paper he is editor and proprietor. The paper was issued in magazine form, with a colored cover. It contained ninety-five illustrations and a full-page map. There was practically nothing omitted pertaining to Contra Costa and San Joaquin Counties and the Delta country.

Walter A. Moriarity's mother died in Wallace, Idaho, according to a telegram received by Secretary-Treasurer L. Michelson yesterday (Thursday). Mr. Moriarity deposited a card recently, and his address is unknown.

J. C. Horn of the Georgetown (El Dorado County) "Gazette," formerly an officer and member of No. 21, is in the Lane Hospital undergoing an operation on the left cheek. His wife is also under the doctor's care, with a light attack of malaria, accompanied by a nervous breakdown.

A lease has been signed for another year for the headquarters at 787 Market street. A room has been procured for the committees meeting to arrange for the coming I. T. U. convention. No. 21's rooms are, perhaps, the best in the country among the typographical unions.

The "golden jubilee" of Galveston Typographical Union No. 28 was celebrated on November 22d. An elaborate program of addresses and vocal and instrumental music was rendered during the afternoon, and a grand jubilee ball during the evening. A special train conveyed Houston guests to the scene of festivities, and the other Texas cities were well represented. Sidney A. Drake, a charter member of No. 28, was one of the speakers. He gave a historical sketch of unionism in the State. Mr. Drake spent several years in San Francisco, and has friends here who wish him the best of all good things.

Mrs. Rachel Lynch, mother of Chester T. Lynch, died in the Lane Hospital last Wednesday, December 7th, aged seventy-four years. The interment took place today (Friday) in Woodlawn Cemetery. Mr. Lynch has our sympathy.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 4—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mon., 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 2d Wednesdays, 224 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hqrs., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—J. Toohey; 618 Precita Ave.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 24th and Howard.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—S. T. Dixon, business agent, 395 Franklin.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 807 Folsom; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave., office 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secretary, 1178 Market.

Holisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers, No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th St., St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. V. L. Kline, Secretary, 204 Valencia.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Friday, Kendrick's Hall, 450 Valencia.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Riggers' Protective Union—Meet 1st Mondays, 10 Howard.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 395 Franklin.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, No. 29—Meet second Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; J. P. Sherbesman, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

For Women in Union and Home

The Massachusetts Suffrage Association has commissioned Josephine Preston Peabody to prepare a series of tableaux of the noble deeds of womankind throughout history to the present day. Mrs. Marks, to give the poet her present name, purposes first to introduce the cave woman at her labors. The cave woman drifts into sleep and is a silent observer of the tableaux of succeeding ages. There will be depicted Queen Isabella giving Columbus her jewels; Catherine of Sienna, the saint; Joan of Arc. In the Victorian era, Mrs. Marks selects Florence Nightingale rather than Victoria. The present will be represented by the late Julia Ward Howe. A number of women, including Mrs. Howe, will be seen working upon a great American flag. At the back will be a door representing a balcony. The sound of the soldiers' voices as they march past will be heard. The tableaux will be staged next spring.

The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in St. Louis, unanimously reiterated its stand in favor of equal suffrage. This powerful backing of the movement is a factor that will eventually win the day for those women who want to exercise the franchise.

Mabel R. Seedy has been appointed Inspector of Customs at San Diego by the United States Treasury Department.

"Married and single persons, widows and divorcees should be compelled by law to wear conspicuous labels to distinguish each from the other," declares Judge A. J. Petit of Chicago. "There is too much confusion engendered by shuffling every one, unbranded, in the common hurly-burly of life, leaving individuals to discover each other's omissions or commissions only after an extended acquaintance. Young women should know instantly whether any young man they meet is eligible for marriage. Young men should have similar information. Many unhappy mistakes would thus be saved. I would suggest that every man wear a button, bearing his name, for the benefit of absent-minded acquaintances."

The Woman's Union Label League and the Label Section of the Labor Council are departments of the labor movement that should receive the support of all women. Equal pay for equal work, adequate factory inspection, short hours and legislative enactments to protect the weak are only gained by the power of organization—hence the admonition.

O. C. Snider, general manager of the Kansas City Home Telephone Company, says that the telephone days of the "hello girls" are numbered. He states that machinery makes fewer mistakes than human beings, and that it is only a question of time until automatic telephones will supersede all other kinds.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held last Tuesday, December 6th, President C. H. Cassasa presiding. The application of Joseph Urba was laid over one week. Transfers were deposited by Geo. F. Olsen, pianist, Local No. 18. Transfers withdrawn: John Sherrard, Local No. 50. Reinstated to membership in good standing—Miss F. B. Turner, H. F. Schlott.

Permission was granted members to play with University Orchestra, Berkeley, on December 7th, at regular rates; also with lady pianist at Normal School exercises on December 17th, at regular rates.

Price for aviation meet, 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 6 p. m., \$7 per man per day; 10 to 12, 1 to 6, p. m., \$8 per man per day, seven or more days, regular rate for leader. Transportation and dinner must be furnished.

The annual election of the union will be held on Thursday, December 15, 1910, at headquarters. Polls will be open at 11 a. m. and close at 8 p. m. The following names have been added to the ballot by petition:

Delegates to the State Federation of Labor—E. Magnus, G. Selo.

Executive Board—H. Bellman, E. V. Gracia,

A. Paulsen, L. Rosebrook, F. Rossi, Max Walten. Delegate to A. F. of M. Convention—J. L. Callaghan, J. F. Fitzgerald.

The Drummers' Club held its first meeting on Wednesday, December 7th. A. L. Fourtner was elected president, and J. F. Wilson, secretary-treasurer. The next meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 14, 1910, at 2 p. m., at headquarters. All drummers are requested to attend.

Financial Secretary A. S. Morey is spending a week's vacation with relatives at Placerville, Cal.

The list for the new 1911 directory is still open. Members will get changes in at once if they desire same to appear in the new book.

Strike assessments for October, \$1.25; November, \$1, and December, \$1.25, become delinquent on December 31, 1910. Members will kindly pay these assessments promptly and avoid suspension. Dues and death assessments for the fourth quarter, amounting to \$2.50, are now due and payable to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, 68 Haight street. There are four death assessments levied on account of the deaths of J. F. Feely, A. E. Fouts, Max Busch and J. Audemard. The total dues, death assessments and strike assessments for the fourth quarter amount to \$6.

"Time, whose tooth gnaws away everything else, is powerless against truth."—Huxley.

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN**FUNERAL DIRECTOR****1919 MISSION STREET**

Between 15th and 16th Streets
SAN FRANCISCO

PHONES { MARKET 109
HOME M 1919

MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS NOTES.

In another column the Moving Picture Operators' Union show their new working label, a brass plate with the emblem of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees in the centre, flanked by the words "union operator" on either side.

The Operators' Union of San Francisco is the first one ever formed of moving picture operators, and is known all over the country as one of the most progressive and strongest of their craft.

While necessarily but a small union, they are, with the usual generosity of the show folks, always up in front when assistance is needed, and at present are contributing \$100 per month to the Los Angeles strike fund, and are also strong supporters of the Label Section, having recently donated a stereopticon for the use of the section, as well as placing an operator at their service at any time, free of charge.

The presence of this working label in the ticket office of any nickelodeon is not only a guarantee to the unionists that their union-earned nickels are being spent where union conditions prevail, but is an assurance of competency, therefore the best show possible for the admission price. It carries with it a feeling to the patrons that life and limb are safeguarded by the presence of a capable man of mature years, instead of a cheap boy, in the dangerous occupation of handling the films, which are of so inflammable a nature that their use is hedged about by many restrictions and safeguards, imposed by the fire underwriters and city authorities, which are of no avail or are often disregarded where incompetent men or cheap boys are employed as operators.

Nearly all large eastern cities have found it necessary to put severe license restrictions on the operators employed, but that has not been needed here, as most of the nickelodeons in this city have always employed union men, believing the best to be the cheapest, and it is a fact that the shows presented here in these cozy little poor man's theatres are conceded to be of the highest class, and far in advance of eastern cities.

Look for the label, and pass up those places not showing it, and thus assist the operators to maintain the conditions they assist you to maintain.

GOOD HALLS TO RENT.

In the Labor Temple, at 316 Fourteenth street, near Mission, there are some excellent halls to rent. Full information may be obtained on the premises. ***

"The last, best fruit which comes to late perfection even in the kindest soul is tenderness toward the hard, forbearance toward the unforbearing, warmth of heart toward the cold, philanthropy toward the misanthropic."—Richter.

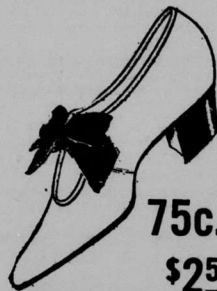
How About Xmas Gifts?**BUY THE SENSIBLE KIND****Men's Holiday Slippers**

65c.
to
\$2.50

ALL STYLES
ALL MATERIALS

Holiday Foot-wear**BUY THEM NOW**

What could you buy that would be more sensible or better appreciated than a pair of down-to-the-minute style of shoes or slippers? A gift that will be a compliment to the good sense of the giver and to the good taste of the recipient, and we have the best stock in the city for you to select from.

Women's Holiday Slippers

75c. to
\$2.50

FELT AND KID
ALL COLORS

AND REMEMBER YOU SAVE FROM 50c TO \$1.50 ON EACH PAIR PURCHASED

WHEN IN DOUBT ABOUT THE SIZE OR STYLE

GIVE A SHOE ORDER

"THEY'RE GOOD EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR!"

SANTA CLAUS IS HERE Bring the Children to see "Santa" and his big Xmas Tree
A PRESENT GIVEN WITH EACH PURCHASE

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SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE